

AND SO FORTH—JARA.

We continue our collection of fires and such calamities as God in his providence sees fit to visit this nation with. We have not taken pains to collect many of murders and robberies, which, more or less, fill a certain portion of our exchanges.

Great Fire in Fayetteville, North Carolina.—Half the town in ruins.—We learn, says the Richmond Compiler, that a fire occurred in Fayetteville, N. C., on Thursday night, the 10th inst., by which half the place, principally the business portion, was destroyed. The calamity was attributed to an incendiary.

Fire in the Woods.—Loss of Life and Destruction of Property.—Fires are raging tremendously in this vicinity. The atmosphere yesterday was impregnated with dense clouds of smoke. Mr. Joseph McGuire, of Glenburn, was burned to death. The fire was raging near his house on Monday, causing him to exert his utmost energy to save it; but becoming very much exhausted and fearing that he could not save his house he went for aid, but not returning as soon as expected, his family became alarmed and search was made and his body was found. He has left a wife and four children.

Yesterday, the dwelling house and barn of Mr. Amos Emerson, in the north part of this city, were consumed. A traveler in moving furniture found his clothing entirely destroyed. There has been great destruction of wood fences, lumber, &c., as far as heard from, and as the fire rages in a great extent, we expect to hear of many other disasters.—*Bangor Courier.*

Heart-rending Calamity.—Two Lives Lost by Fire.—On Friday night the dwelling house of Mr. John Prentup, on the canal, about two miles west of Fonda, Montgomery county, was consumed by fire, and shocking to relate, a grandson of Mr. P., a lad of 12 years of age, and a girl living in the family of about 14, was burnt to death.

The fire was first discovered by boatmen navigating the canal, who gave the alarm. Mr. Prentup hastily opening the doors of his rooms, the flames burst in upon him, and his shirt, the only garment he had on, taking fire, he threw himself from the window, and was followed by his son from an upper window. The shrieks of the burning grandsons were heard, without the possibility of rescuing him. The girl, it is believed, was suffocated, as she was in the part of the house that was first consumed. Mr. Prentup was severely burnt.

It is believed to be the work of an incendiary—a person named Staring, recently dismissed of the premises, being suspected, and the circumstances being such as, after examination on Saturday, to warrant his commitment.

Steam Boat Collision on the Hudson.—Loss of Life.—Last week the steamboat Empire, six miles below Poughkeepsie, ran into a sloop with such force as to nearly sever her apart. The sloop immediately sank. A colored person was drowned.

Fish and Babies.—The Baltimore Sun (says DuSalle) will not believe that the bodies of deceased infants, &c., found in the river Delaware, without the marks upon them of a violent death, are suffered to be thrown back again to feed the fishes. But it is too true. The present law, we repeat, in the height of its silliness, will not permit the Coroner to hold an inquest on bodies exhibiting no marks of a violent death; or if he do hold one, the county Commissioners refuse to pay the jury and other expenses. The result is, that no certificate can be given to authorize any sexton to inter such bodies, and the remains of the deceased must either be thrown back again into the river, or suffered to lie exposed on the wharves, infecting the atmosphere as they corrupt and decay.

Great Robbery.—Judge Baird, late receiver of public monies at Palmyra, on the last downward trip of the steamer Di Vernon, had the bottom of his trunk cut out, and five thousand dollars in gold stolen therefrom. He was on his way down for the purpose of making a deposit of the money which he had with him, amounting altogether, to ten thousand dollars in gold, half of which was placed in the till of his trunk, which was left untouched, and the other half placed immediately in the bottom. The trunk was enveloped in a buffalo robe, and the thief or thieves, after having cut out the bottom and possessed themselves of the money, (undoubtedly aware that it was so situated,) replaced the robe, and Judge Baird knew nothing of the robbery until his arrival in this city. It is supposed that the act was perpetrated somewhere in the vicinity of Keokuk. Captain McDonough is on the "track," and we shall probably hear something further and more satisfactory in a few days.—*Reciter.*

Infanticide.—The Louisville Journal of the 6th tells a rather strange tale, the substance of which is that a lieutenant R., of the U. S. army, killed a new-born child, the offspring of a woman with whom he was living at a hotel in Paducah, and whom he called his wife. The child was born in the night, and the father threw it into the river, asserting that the child was still-born; but the child had been heard to cry. The father was arrested and gave bail for \$2000.

The dwelling house of Mr. John Prentup, near Fonda, New York, was fired by an incendiary, recently, and consumed. A grandson of the occupant, aged 14 years, and a servant girl of the same age, perished in the flames.

Another Disastrous Fire, and probably

Loss of Life.—About half past 2 o'clock this morning, a fire broke out in the stable fronting on Bayard street, and running into Elizabeth street, which was entirely destroyed with a number of valuable horses, carriages, wagons, etc. It next communicated to the small two story brick building on the corner of Elizabeth, which was occupied as a grocery, was also destroyed with the contents. We are sorry to say that there was a report by those who first discovered the fire, that the occupant with his family, who slept over the store, have perished. We did not learn their names.—*Four Com.*

Fire and Loss of Life.—Yesterday morning between 2 and 3 o'clock, a fire broke out in the stables of Mr. Campbell, fronting on Bayard and running back on Elizabeth street. We learn from the Commercial that a number of carriages, wagons, &c. were destroyed, and fourteen valuable horses. Mr. Campbell was not insured. His loss will probably be about three thousand. Several of the horses belonged to Mr. Raymond of the Menagerie. One of the horses was worth \$500, being one of a pair for which Mr. Campbell had \$800 offered only a day or two ago. The others were on livery.

From the stables the fire communicated to a small two story brick building, at the corner of Elizabeth street, occupied as a grocery by Mr. Kosmisko. The building and its contents were entirely destroyed. Here we regret to say, there was also loss of life. The family occupied the upper part of the building, and so rapidly did the flames spread that it was with the greatest difficulty any of them were saved from destruction. One little girl, about nine years of age, was hurried to death. Her name was Jane Brian, of Irish parentage. It is supposed by some who were present at the fire, that the burning stairs fell down immediately after the others had escaped, and that thus the poor child's only chance was cut off.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Northern New York.—Fires have again been raging in the woods in this county during the present week, destroying much valuable property. We learn that Col. Barnes of West Morris, on Tuesday, lost a valuable saw mill and a large quantity of lumber, located on a branch of the Hudson river. We are also informed that other mills and buildings were burnt.

Extensive fires have been raging north west of this place, and to judge from the dense clouds of smoke which ascended from them, considerable property must have been destroyed.

It is said that Messrs Rodgers, of Ausable Forks, lost 10,000 cords of wood by fire about a fortnight since.—*Westport (Essex Co.) Patriot.*

Fire.—Three dwelling houses and two barns, with other out buildings, on River street (West of the river,) in this village, were burned on the morning of the 10th instant. A block containing two wooden story houses, was also consumed. One of the houses and barns and out buildings belonged to O. P. Chaudler, Esq. and were in the occupancy of Joel Lull. The other house was owned and occupied by Mr. Warham Miller.—*Woodstock (Vt.) Age.*

Fire at Chatham.—We regret to learn that on Tuesday last, the Wadding Manufacturing establishment of Conant & Rathbone, (known as the "White Mills") near Chatham 4 corners, was consumed, with all its contents, on Monday the 7th instant, at about noon. The building was owned by the widow of the late George Humphrey. Loss estimated at \$2,000 over insurance.—*Hudson Gaz. Tuesday.*

Fire in Belgrade, (Me.)—We learn from the Kannebec Journal, that the large tannery of Southwick & Whitten, at Belgrade mills, was consumed by fire last week. Insurance \$3000, which will not cover the loss.

We learn from the Calais (Me.) Advertiser, that the whole amount of property destroyed by the fire in Calais, on Tuesday morning last is estimated at from \$10,000 to \$12,000; in which there was but \$3,000 insurance.

Steamboat Burnt.—The Lancet, which had been lying over several days at Springfield, below this place, took fire on Wednesday morning last, and was entirely consumed with its contents. The captain and crew were aroused just in time to escape. Such was their haste, that one of the men had to fly without his clothes.—*Louis. Dem.*

Foreign News

By the arrival of the steamship *Caledonia* at Boston, on the 19th ult., we have all our foreign files from London, Liverpool, Edinburgh, and other places. The latest dates is Liverpool May 4. The papers reach us in 28 days being 14 1-2 days by water, and 13 1-2 by land. Our land mails are right up to a century behind the generation, in point of speed.—The news by this arrival is of little consequence to us. We gather the following items:

Parliamentary.—The third reading of the Maynooth bill, in the House of Commons, on the night of the 19th May, engaged the exclusive attention of that body until Wednesday, the 21st. These three nights of protracted discussion evoked nothing new. The new treaty between England and France for the prevention of the

slave trade on the coast of Africa, has been signed at the Foreign Office.—The Catholic Bishops are up in arms against the measure now before Parliament for establishing colleges in the north, the south, and the west of Ireland.

Indian Cholera in Sheffield.—It was last week stated in the public papers that ten of the children of the Sheffield Workhouse had an attack of Asiatic cholera of the most virulent kind, and that one of them had died.

Germany.—From all parts of Germany the letters we receive are occupied almost exclusively with discussions on the division now raging in the Catholic Church. The new religious sect is gaining every day numbers of adherents, and even the lower order of the clergy join it with alacrity. In Austria no pains are spared to prevent its making its way to the people; in Catholic and bigoted Bavaria it is persecuted; but in Saxony, Prussia, and the minor states, it is either connived at or encouraged openly by the Governments. The King of Hanover has declared against it, but it is believed that eventually he will tolerate and even encourage it.

Pirates in the Mediterranean.—Accounts from Messina, to the 6th of May, state, that the brig *Garrett* of Hull, had been chased and attempted to be boarded on the 21st ult. fifty miles west of Malta, by a schooner under Turkish colors.

Ireland.—The repeal meeting at Tara took place on the 22nd ult.—The numbers are variously estimated at from 10,000 to 20,000. O'Connell, of course, participated largely in the proceedings.

France.—Little has been said during the last fortnight, in the Parisian journals, on American affairs; but in the few articles that have appeared, a very decided opinion is expressed, that however menacing the Oregon question may appear, it will be settled amicably, the United States and Great Britain both having an immense interest in the preservation of peace.

Turkey.—The accounts from Constantinople to the 7th of May state that the health of the Sultan is on the decline. Some even went so far as to say that on the previous Friday, in consequence of this, he did not pay his usual visit to the mosque.

On the 1st inst., the Greek patriarch Yermannos, having previously given in his resignation, Meletius, the Archbishop of Cyzicus, was elected in his stead, and invested in his dignities and decorations at the Sublime Porte. Yermannos was undoubtedly an indolent and ignorant man, unequal to the arduous and difficult duties of his post.

Switzerland.—The accounts from Lucerne to the 25th ult., states that the influence of the three great powers (England, France, and Austria) began to make itself beneficially felt in Switzerland. The resolve of those powers to maintain intact the federal compact of 1815, the inviolability of the principle of cantonal sovereignty, and the exclusive right of the cantons themselves to revise and amend the compact by mutual friendly agreement among each other, by legal means alone, to the exclusion of all violence—regard always being had to the maintenance of the condition—*since non*—of "the inviolability of the principle of cantonal sovereignty" abovementioned.

Spain. Abolition of Don Carlos. Don Carlos has abdicated his claim to the throne of Spain in the following letter to his son:

Letter of King Charles V. (Don Carlos) to the Prince of Asturias. "My most beloved Son—Having determined to retire from political affairs I took the resolution of renouncing in your favor my rights to the crown, transmitting them to you. Consequently, I place in your hands the act of my renunciation, which you may use when you deem it opportune.

"I pray the Almighty to accord to you the good fortune to restore peace and union to our unhappy country, and thus to secure the welfare of all Spaniards.

"From this day I assume the title of Count de Molina, which it is my intention to bear hereafter.

"Bourges, the 18th of May, 1845."

"CHARLES."

ACCEPTANCE OF THE PRINCE OF ASTURIAS. "I took cognizance, with filial resignation, of the determination, which the King, my august father and lord, made known to me to-day, and, in accepting the rights and duties which he freely transmits to me, I undertake a task which I will accomplish, God aiding, with the same sentiments and the same devotion to the security of the monarchy and the happiness of Spain.

CHARLES LOUIS.

"Bourges, the 18th of May, 1845."

The prince of the Asturias has published, in addition, a "manifesto" addressed to the Spanish nation, in which he disclaims all intention of casting amongst his country "a brand

of discord." The Prince expresses his desire to prevent dissensions for the future, and to see the country prospering.

India and China.—The Overland Mail arrived in London on the 23rd ult. Intelligence has been received from Bombay to the 5th, Calcutta to the 7th, and Madras to the 14th of April. The news, in a political point of view is unimportant.

Cholera is prevalent in Calcutta, but is not of a nature to create more than customary alarm.

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1845.

O Ha! Ha! of Justice.—It is not common for us to say much about public men and justice, unless we are concerned. Last summer, after the assassination at Carthage, very little was done to magnify the law till the October term of the circuit court; and then, when bills of indictment were found against some five or six persons, the "exits and entrances" to justice were scarcely guarded by bail. Furthermore, when the court came on in the spring, these men, charged with crime of the highest order, were able to bail themselves with very little noise about "sufficient security." So far so good, and nobody grand.

A new scene takes place: the sheriff appoints a self defence, and he is lodged in jail forthwith, and an indictment found within a day or two. When an effort to bail him out is made, the bonds are put at five thousand dollars (as much as five men were held at last spring, with as high or higher offence), and sworn security enough to satisfy the watchful honor of the conservators of Law, could hardly be had: It seemed almost like Solomon's household with two daughters, crying, "Give, give!"

We have made these few remarks to open the eyes of the American people to the position of the scales of justice. It would seem that the goddess has received her sight and so dispenses favors according to "p-p-p-ar clamor"—right or wrong. If such is the case, will not wise men exclaim: "O Ha! Ha! of Justice."

Independence.—So many accidents having been perpetrated upon the Latter day Saint, for the past fifteen years, that "Independence," or, as it is commonly called, the fourth of July, had a very few charms as a nation's birthday, or as a patriotic holiday. The "extermination from Missouri," the ASSASSINATION, at Carthage, of JOSEPH and HYRUM SMITH, with impunity and the repeal of our city charter, by might to rob us of right, gave the noise of shooting and the firing of cannon throughout the nation, the appearance of a great gun that had been fired for joy a long while ago, but now its reverberation and echo were dying away among the bordering mountains, as empty air.

Truly we have entered upon the seventieth year of Liberty, or republican administration of government, but from the intestine commotions, and divisions, religious and political, we may safely quote the Psalmist's words:—

"The days of our years are three score years and ten; and if by reason of strength they be four score years, yet is their strength labor and sorrow; for it is soon cut off, and we fly away. Who knoweth the power of this anger, even according to thy fear, so is thy wrath."

The United States is, in comparison, a poor, weak, old man, in his seventieth year, presenting his spectacles to read the fire, murder, storms, and calamities, with which a just God is vexing his prodigal sons.

It was once said, "every heart knows its own sorrow," but while we, as a people and portion of this government, are witnesses of the disease that is wasting the whole nation, who, (save the Saints) acknowledges that the Sufferer is at the door?

GREAT NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.—Santa Anna at once banished.—The Charleston Courier furnishes the following highly interesting news:

"The Br. mail steamer *Medway* arrived at Havana 7th inst. from Vera Cruz, which place she left 1st inst., having on board as passengers, Ger. Santa Anna, lady and family, who were banished from Mexico, on their way to Veracruz.

The British mail steamer *Dee* also arrived at Havana, 7th inst., with Gen. Bustamante on board, on his way to Mexico.

It is recorded in one of the Havana papers that the French Secretary of Legation had been insulted by some Mexican soldiers. The secretary had required of the Government of Mexico prompt redress or he would demand his passports.

Blackberries.—Elder Morley and Holman are preparing to manufacture wine from blackberries, and those who can, will do well to be picking berries, for at the Masonic Hall, will be paid one dollar per bushel, if delivered as soon as gathered.

Births and Deaths.—Says the Springfield (Mass.) Gazette:

"We have obtained from the Town Clerk, the returns of Births and Deaths in the town of Springfield, for the year ending May 1, 1845, as collected by him to be rendered to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, according to the requirements of the law.

The whole number of Births, was 404; of which 196 were males and 208 females. The whole number of deaths was 190; of which 101 were males and 89 females."

This shows a female gain, in life and death, of twenty-six in one year! One hundred years, at an arithmetical ratio, would raise an army of women, if they should only continue to marry and give in marriage.

The hero's draft.—Besides a general order to the Army and Navy, to respect the death of Gen. Jackson, in a suitable manner, the President issued the following:

By the President of the United States. Andrew Jackson is no more! He departed

this life on Sunday, the eighth instant, full of days and full of honors. His country deprecates his loss, and will ever cherish his memory. While a nation mourns, it is proper that business should be suspended, at least for one day, in the executive departments, as a tribute of respect to the illustrious dead.

I accordingly direct that the Departments of State, the Treasury, War, the Navy, the Post Office, the Office of the Attorney General, and the Executive Mansion, be instantly put into mourning; and that they be closed during the whole day to-morrow.

JAMES K. POLK.

Washington City, June 16, 1845.

Neighboring.—The Die Vernon with a pleasure party from St. Louis, made us a visit on the "fourth." The Temple attracted some attention towering up as the living monument of a martyred Prophet, and showing the united energy of a righteous people. All right: the world must witness our innocence and greatness.

Love, hath a tongue.—In the land of clocks, steady habits, and, where there are nearly twice as many "pretty fair maids," as there are real young Yankee blades, a luscious, rare-ripe damsel under the signature "Verna," thus poet-comes—in the Connecticut Courant—

"With the blessings I have, my wants are but small—
Most simple and definite, nothing that's wild;
I ask for no more than is needful to me,
A husband to love, with a cottage and child."

And our prayer is the speedful—
May God bless her with the "nuptial."

Rare Show.—There is to be a rare show of "Foreign animals" in his city, on Monday, the 21st inst. The advertisement speaks for itself in another column. Elephants, lions, tigers, big snakes, and O Noah's Ark, if we only had Jocular-tailed-Behemoth, as a specimen of old times, to drink the Mississippi off from the Rapids, we would find treasures enough to pay the shot—wouldn't we?

Chance.—A letter was dropped into the Post-office in this city directed as follows: "To Westy Seabury not knowing where he is."

The Hon. Louis McLane, has been appointed Envoy extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain.

Hay.—We are informed by a friend, that Prairie hay, cut and well secured in July, is much better for animal food, than to let it stand later, until the juice recedes. Who will go into the merits of the case and prove it?

Green Corn.—Last week the green corn began to make its appearance. Our friend Tufts was just tender enough to present us with a bit, and, as Franklin said, "it was a glorious nibble."

Bennettiana.—Dr. Bennett and Mr. Devine are delighting Bennett of the New York Herald with a new species of Mormonism. This is first rate; Bennett never misses the corruptions of the times. Black mail, black religion, and the "blackness of darkness," form a nucleus out of which Bennett's spinnel eyes glare like two peeled onions nailed upon the head of a gambler's coffin.

Bang.—At the celebration of "the fourth" at La Harp, one of the cannon formerly of the Nauvo Legion, was fired and burst. But one person, says an informant, was hurt. We wonder if our cotemporary will unite in saying:—"It was supposed to be the work of an incendiary?" If not, then we predict—it was the signal, of fragments to those concerned. Let him that thinketh he is great, remember the pieces, for so shall the wicked be shivered.

Navy Slaughter.—We see by the U. S. Journal, that after our navy has slaughtered almost all the best genius, and patriotism of the youth throughout the sea services, by "cat-o'-nine tails, collars, or McKenzying on the gibbet," the Navy Department is about to discountenance logging for petty offences. Let it be done; for we believe it is high time to save the pieces.

Married.—At Macedonia on the 28th ult. by Elder A. W. Perkins, Mr. Robert S. Butler to Miss Elizabeth Chase.

This being his fourth dear "little half," and she a maid near fifty;
What if we have a little laugh,
When old ones are so Shuffy

Alas!—"Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye are like unto white sepulchres, which indeed appear beautiful outward, but are within full of dead men's bones, and of all uncleanness." The indictment for the murder of Hyrum Smith, was dismissed at the

late Special Term of the circuit court at Carthage, for the reason that there was no man in favor of the law to prosecute the suit. Be patient and see if the Lord dismisses the case without any judgment.

The citizens of Burlington have held a public meeting to take measures to protect themselves from the Mormons, on the occasion of the execution of the two Hedges, on the 11th inst. Sheriff McKenny passed up the street a few days since to procure a hundred rods of arms for the same purpose. We hope our friends down the creek are not badly equipped if they are, the valiant Magesha, Druggers are at their service.

The foregoing appears in the Washington Herald, and so far as Burlington is concerned, "protection" from her own townies, and woodmen may be necessary, but as to the "Mormons," it is all gallman.

The story puts us in mind of the old adage, the Devil shaming a hog—*scrat cry and hiss* wool. The Hedges are not Mormons, and no Mormon has ever impeded the execution of justice, in the line of their duty, as we have learned, nor will they. So button up your clothes Sammy, and run into the house: then sleep at I dogeth to your bile.

From the Illinois State Register.

FATAL AFFRAY AT CARTHAGE.—A most unfortunate affray occurred in Carthage, on the 25th ult., between M. D. Marshall, sheriff of Hancock county, and Dr. Marshall of Warsaw, which resulted in the death of the latter. The following letter, detailing the particulars, is from a gentleman of excellent character:

Carthage, June 25th 1845.—*Dear Sir:*—The recent unpleasant affray between Gen. Downing, sheriff of Hancock county, and Dr. Marshall, and which resulted in the death of the latter, has given rise to many different rumors, that I venture to give you an outline of the material facts, that have been elicited before the court, and which I trust I can do with candor as I am not a resident of this ill-fated county, and possess no local animosities. Too much caution cannot be used by the press in cases of this kind, to avoid every thing that can affect the cool and impartial investigation and decision of our courts.

It seems that the sheriff had sold a tract of land in the early part of June for taxes. Dr. Marshall had purchased it. The owner of the land had paid the taxes and had the receipt of the deputy sheriff, but with a description so different from that under which it had been sold, as to raise the question of their identity. Dr. Marshall demanded that the sheriff instantly enter on the records of the clerk the error of the sale, when the sheriff replied, that he believed the land sold in error, but begged the Dr. would wait a moment—that he had sent for his books—that they would be there in a moment, and that he would ascertain the source and correct the error. The Dr. became greatly enraged, and used the most insulting and abusive language to the people who rallied to him. "You don't get into a hurry," or "why this hurry, Dr.?" The Dr., upon this, gave signs of violence, whereupon the sheriff withdrew several steps, saying, "Doct., don't you assault me!" and leaned his umbrella against a table. While straggling himself from this last act, the Dr. sprang upon the sheriff with great fury and seized him by the collar, and near the throat. It was, however, testified by two or three of the witnesses on the part of the prosecution, that the sheriff advanced towards the Dr. and seized him by the collar at the time of the assault. But this was proved to the contrary by other witnesses and every circumstance of the case, that he believed was a man of uncommon physical powers. The sheriff was forced back across the room, the Dr. still retaining his grasp, and the sheriff, with his left hand raised, as if to keep him off, and his right hand resting on or near his hip. He was then, forced back, against one cheek of the door and then through the door, and was discharging on the sheriff with both hands clenched in his collar, and the sheriff's left arm extended and holding to the Doctor's arm, when the sheriff discharged a pistol at the Doctor, who instantly relinquished his grasp and said "I am a dead man."

The sheriff at once gave up his pistol. (Al- len's pat. six shooter,) and surrendered himself to the coroner who was there. He was immediately put under guard in one of the offices of the court house.

There were ten or fifteen persons present in the clerk's office at the time of the occurrence, and many about the court house collected to witness the trial of those indicted for the murder of Hiram Smith. A great majority of those were the bitter enemies of the sheriff—occasioned by his strict adherence to the principles of law and order. Dr. Marshall died in half an hour. A coroner's inquest was held on his body.

The sheriff then requested the court to order the summer of a grand jury, which was done, and on the next day, a bill was found against him for murder.

There was a general impression that it was deterred to murder the sheriff that night. The guard placed over him by the coroner testified him with the utmost severity. The first night, they kept him in the room, and the next house, contrary to the order of the court. He was denied the privilege of seeing his wife and family, or of speaking to a friend or his counsel, except under the inspection of the officer of the guard. After his commitment to the jail, he was not at first permitted to speak to his wife, or to the people who had confided in him. He was held to bail on Saturday morning.

Immediately after his self-surrender to the coroner, he addressed the following notice to his fellow citizens, but which was but little circulated, from the numerous misstatements in its publication:

NOTICE.

To the citizens of Hancock county.

An act of an unanticipated nature has overwhelmed me with distress, and now prompts me to call upon you in this public manner to extend to me, and the consideration of this deplorable event, that calamity, which has our unhappy country, difficulties may be made formidable for each of you. I desire not to appeal to you for sympathy; or even to shake, for myself the miseries of those whose hostility is perhaps honestly felt, and which the unhappy death, by my hands, of a man once deserving sympathy and popular esteem, will naturally tend to increase. While I more deeply deplore this event than any other of your misfortune, I should be unjust to myself, and those endeared to me, were I to feel sustained by the conviction of my justification in this act of self defense. I am not at this address, even to contest the statements prejudicial to the truth that are in circulation respecting this event. I know myself upon my God and country for justice, and whatever may be the result, I shall cheerfully and unreservedly submit to the verdict.

MILNER B. DEVING.

Carthage, June 24, 1845.
After Gen. Dr. discharge from custody, he briefly addressed the witnesses, saying he felt it due to the people who had confided in him, as well as the respectability of the trial, and to himself in his present unhappy relations to the court and public, to say he did not seek the influence of office to aid him in his coming trial, and that he should resign the office of sheriff as soon as his business and obligations to the State

would permit, and which would be in a short time.

Dr. Marshall and the sheriff were both old citizens of the county. The Dr. had filled the office of magistrate, and clerk of the county court. He was remarkably independent in his opinions, and honest and punctilious in his business transactions. But with all these estimable traits, he was every where known to have been subject to the most violent and uncontrollable passions. He was a widower and without children. He was wealthy, and though he mingled little in society, he was generally esteemed.

Gen. Deming's position before the public for the last year has been one of unexampled trial, vexation and responsibility, that needed a patience, prudence, energy and forbearance that few men possess to so great an extent as himself. He has been surrounded by enemies who have threatened to commit indignities of the most glaring kind upon his person for attempting to execute official duties when placed in his hands, and yet his moral character has never been able to establish any thing against his character in a moral or religious point of view, excepting that he is a Jack Mormon, or a man opposed to illegal violence against the Mormons.

No man ever received more inults with more forbearance—the forbearance of religious principle, not that of fear. Courteous to all, he never provoked a quarrel. He has lost no friends, who were his friends before.

Time forbids a longer communication at present, though I feel that there are some reflections that ought to be set by those who, in Hancock county, are as abundant as law, and compelled to submit to bear secret arms to protect their persons and lives from violence.

These reflections and remarks have originated from my own observations in Hancock, and I submit them to you for publication as

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

SIX DAYS LATER FROM TEXAS.

By the steamship New York, Capt. Wright, which arrived yesterday afternoon, we have received dates from Galveston to the 3d inst. The New York had a pleasant passage and brought over twenty-five passengers.

Mr. Henderson, U. S. Consul at Galveston, and Judge Baldwin of New York, were among the passengers.

Soon after the arrival of the New York, a letter from a source entitled to the most unlimited confidence was placed at our disposal. From it we make the following extracts:

"Look out for war with Mexico.—Since Elliot's arrival from Vera Cruz, this is all the talk. It is said, too, that Mexico is concentrating a large force on the Rio Grande, which is to move against Texas if she rejects Elliot's treaty. I believe war will be the effect of the steps recently taken by the British government.

Elliot has a set of proposals for the independence of Texas, if she rejects annexation. These proposals will be rejected. Of course the intimation of war is thrown back upon Mexico; but in my judgment Elliot will contrive to send secret intelligence to the Mexicans on the Rio Grande, and that they will not wait for new orders from the Mexican capital.

The U. S. Squadron, under command of Com. Stockton, were lying off Galveston when the New York left. No British ships of war were in sight.

Captain Elliott, the British Charge d' Affaires, had arrived in Galveston with a treaty from Mexico, acknowledging the independence of Texas, and set out for the seat of government immediately. The Galveston News on this subject says: The purpose of the treaty, according to Elliott's statement to a friend of ours, is simply the recognition of our independence, without regard to limits, upon condition that we refuse annexation to the United States, leaving us at liberty to be annexed to England or any government; and comments very strongly against the meddling of this office's Minister.

On the other hand the official organ denies that President Jones has sent or authorized any person to go to Mexico and treat for the independence of Texas, and affirms that he is favorable to the measure of annexation.

Most Unfortunate. One of the most worthy citizens, (says the Pittsburgh Post,) has been burnt out no less than four times within the last two months. He was one of the many hundreds who suffered on the 10th of April; on the 27th of May he was again caught in the fire on 7th street; from there he moved to Brighton, Beaver Co., where his ill luck appeared to follow him, and he was again burnt out by the fire that occurred in that place. Since then he has been purchasing things to make another start, and we understand they were all consumed in one of the buildings that was burnt on Penn street on the morning of the 10th inst.

More Lynch Law in Montreal.—With grief and indignation we have to record another of the cowardly and ferocious assaults to which Protestant ministers, Sunday school teachers, and religious tract distributors are constantly exposed in this city, when peaceably pursuing their benevolent labors in the open air. On Sunday afternoon, the 25th ult., a respectable young man (a worthy member of the Wesleyan Church) was engaged at the upper end of Griffintown in distributing tracts and inviting children to attend a Sunday School. While calmly speaking to some boys who were pitching coppers, a man, or rather a monster in the shape and form of a man, came behind him and felled him to the ground by a blow from a fisted gun, (which he afterwards fired over him) breaking his jaw bone and knocking out several of his teeth. He was then most brutally treated while lying upon the ground, and left in a state of insensibility.

Art of Floating. Any human being who will have the presence of mind to clasp the hands behind the back and turn the face toward the zenith, may float at ease, and in perfect safety, in tolerably still water; nay, and sleep there, no matter

how long. If not knowing how to swim, you would escape drowning when you find yourself in deep water, you have only to consider yourself an empty pitcher; let your mouth and nose; not the top part of your heavy head; be the highest part of you, and you are safe; but thrust up one of your bony hands, and down you go; turning up the hand tips over the pitcher. Having had the happiness to prevent one or two drownings by this simple instruction, says an exchange, we publish it for the benefit of all who either love aquatic sports, or dread them.

The great mound at Gravo Creek, twelve miles below Wheeling, is described in a letter from Professor Locke to the Cincinnati Gazette. It was thoroughly opened several years since, and a great quantity of curious relics were discovered. Its entire height was about sixty feet.

The most extraordinary discovery was that of a small stone inscribed with characters, decided by the Antiquarian Society of Copenhagen to be Runic. The works originally prepared to facilitate access to the mound, are quite decayed, and the mound itself is threatened with destruction. On entering the gallery which has been built, Professor L. says he came to where the earth supports itself, exhibiting a naked and perfect section of the earth work, showing that the natural surface of the original soil on which the mound was built, was slightly raised. Professor L. states, as his most interesting observation made, that the section above this line of soil shows the separate loads of earth as they had been successively carried up and poured down by the mound-builders of old, in a kind of mottled marbling.

The Houston Star of the 24th inst., seems to have received intelligence, which if well founded, seems to be of much importance. We extract from that paper the following:

Within a few days we have received intelligence from a respectable source that these troops have approached the Rio Grande, and that it is now currently reported in Mexico that they are to be stationed east of that river. It is stated that the Mexican government is determined to take possession of the country west of the Nueces, and when the measure of Annexation is consummated, she will appeal to the world and declare that as the territory west of the Nueces is in possession of her troops the claim of Texas as to it is void. Information has recently been received at Corpus Christi, that indicates that Mexico is playing a deep scheme of treachery. We are happy to state here that arrangements have been made to obtain accurate information of the movements of the Mexican forces and it is believed that our Government will be prepared to repel any incursion of Mexican troops into the disputed territory.

Our space obliges us to omit several items of a local nature.

New Invention—Wonderful Engine.

A London paper says that a wonderful engine has been lately constructed by Professor Reingle, who is securing patents in every civilized country on the earth. The power, which is self-produced in the engine, is obtained from condensed air, which, though easily manageable, begets an immense force; the present engine, which stands on a space not exceeding two feet square, having a power equal to five hundred and sixty-eight horses. For pumping out of mines, it is gravely proposed to use a 10,000 or 29,900 horse power, in order to do the work promptly. It is stated that, with the present small engine, two hundred and twenty tons can be propelled at a rate of twenty-five to thirty miles per hour. The description of the action of the machine is very vague, but it is said that several very eminent and scientific men have examined it and expressed their astonishment. Professor Faraday having seen the drawing and heard the theory, and complimented the inventor by declaring that he had discovered perpetual motion of the most terrific description.

What the North does for the South.—The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, makes the following amusing summary of the means which the North furnishes to the South:

They build our houses, they adorn them with every comfort and convenience of which we have ever conjured. They educate our children, and cover our nakedness from head to foot, with hats and shoes, coats and shirts; we eat their flour, cheese, butter, apples, codfish, potatoes, pickles, pork and onions; we feed our cattle with their hay, drive their horses in their harness to their hay, drive their horses in their carriages with their whips; we walk with their sticks, ride on their saddles, write on their paper, wash with their soap, scrub with their brushes, sweep with their brooms, milk in their pails, cook in their pots, strike with their hammers, blow with their bellows, cut with their axes, sow with their seed, reap with their hooks, pull with their leather, whitewash with their lime, paint with their paint, march by their tunes, read by their lights, drink their Congress water and rum, smoke their cigars; and last and best of all these blessings, we marry their pretty girls, who make the best of wives.

ANTI-RENT WAR.—We have a slip from the Schenectady Patriot, dated Monday, in which we find a regular journal of the campaign of Under Sheriff Buck, and his guard of 90 men, who left that village on the 13th and in the command of Col. A. M. Mattie. The field of their operations was Scott's Patent, which is located within its boundaries. The fight, which was in the town of Broome, on Wednesday the Sheriff succeeded in serving one or two writs in the neighborhood, but the guard, on their way back to headquarters, were fired upon twice by some person out of sight. Several of them discharged their guns in the direction of the fire. On Thursday, while the guard had halted near a field where the Sheriff had a writ to serve, the report of five or six rifles was heard. Two or three balls struck the ground but a few feet from G. Miller, one of the guard and about two rods in front of the line. About 40 guns were immediately fired in the direction of the smoke then visible, and Col. Mattie ordered a file of ten men to march to the right and ten to the left to a rise of woods as an advance guard in case of an attack. The Sheriff, in the mean time having executed his process, the detachment was recalled. At the house of Abraham Voshburgh the guard were hospitably treated, and the Sheriff adjusted his business with Mr. V. without difficulty.

On Friday morning the guard left Livingstonville about 8 o'clock, to go on a hill about six miles distant. After having proceeded about a mile, and when a little above Cherrytree's stone store, about forty shots were fired upon them. The guard were in the road and near a stone wall fence, which protected them from the shots of their assailants, having on the first report of guns dropped behind the wall. The resistance, so doubt, saved the lives of many of their number. A portion of the guard immediately after the report of the first gun, discharged their guns in the direction of their assailants, and a general rush was made for the woods towards their assailants. The hill they had to climb was steep, abounding with precipices and rocks. This gave their assailants time to escape, of hide themselves among the rocks and thick underbrush. Col. Mattie, with a detachment now proceeded to scour the woods, but met with no success, except to discover a few tracks of men, one of which being peculiar, was traced to the house of Cornelius Decker. They searched his house, but found no one. Mrs. D. said that she had just passed there with guns—Mr. D. was not at home.

The Sheriff, during this time had proceeded with his detachment up the Mace Road, to the house of Anthony Snyder, on searching which he found two men behind a door, whom he took into custody. The men taken, were two of six men, who had followed the guard about six miles the day previous. They confessed they had been secreted in the garret of the house in which they were taken, only a few moments previous to their discovery. They said they had been peering back—but in the palm of the hand of one of them, and under his eye, were discovered grains of powder, which, when the moisture of the skin, adhered to it. Their names are Couchman and Cook.—An examination of said persons, conducted by P. S. Danforth, Esq. District Attorney, was commenced in Schenectady on Saturday before John G. Hardard, Jr. Esq. and was resumed on Monday.

GUANO.

The Cape Town Gazette of the 4th of April, contains the following item:—

We are happy to announce that a new island of guano, called Sela Island, has just been surveyed in False Bay; the quantity upon it is estimated at not less than 10,000 tons, and that a stage 150 feet long is to be forthwith erected by government.

Death from Tobacco.—A little boy of six years old, a son of Mr. Lewis Cobbett, of West Dedham, Mass., came to his death last week, in consequence of taking some tobacco into his stomach. The child went to the store of Mr. Jason Ellis, Jr., in that place, and asked the clerk, a boy of the name of Hank, for some kind of confectionary. He was told they had no sugar plums, but he could have some tobacco. The child replied, that tobacco would make him sick.—The clerk argued that it would not, and took a cracker, and put on some butter and molasses, and tobacco and succeeded in some way in getting it down the child. The little fellow was taken vomiting soon after, and continued so to do for several days, and at length went into fits, and finally died on Thursday, the 5th inst. Mr. Ellis promptly discharged the clerk as soon as it was known that he had committed the infamous transaction.—Whether any further notice will be taken of it, we know not, but certainly if there is any punishment that can reach him, he should not be permitted to escape "unwhipped of justice."

Married on the 18th May, by Elder Wm. O. Clark, Mr. Ezra T. Clark to Miss Mary Stevenson. Also by the same, on the 26th of June, Mr. Henry C. Markham to Miss Hannah Remington. Also by the same, on the 29th of June Mr. Job Bailey, to Miss Elizabeth Stevenson, all of Lee Co. I. T. besides others too numerous to mention. W. K.

NOTICE.

The Seventeenth Quorum of Seventies will meet on Sunday the 20th inst. at 8 o'clock A. M. with the general conference, at the Seventies Hall. General attendance is desired.

D. M. REPSHER, Sen. Pres.

July 13th 1845.

TO OLD COUNTRYMEN.

HARDEN & CO'S PASSENGER ARRANGMENTS.

PERSONS in America, wishing to send to Europe for their friends, can procure a passage by any of the Packet ships to leave Liverpool on the 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, and 26th of every month, for New York, Boston, or New Orleans. A few, those wishing to remit money to their friends in Europe, can purchase from one pound sterling upwards, all the particulars of which can be ascertained by enquiring of JONATHAN C. WRIGHT, Agent, Office on Water Street, Nauvoo, two doors above the old Printing Office, Nauvoo, May 1845—4-11

GRAND ZOOLOGICAL EXHIBITION.



The Proprietors respectfully announce that their Extensive Collection of LIVING WILD ANIMALS

will be exhibited at Nauvoo, on Monday the 21st of July.

This Establishment embraces the interest of the New York and Philadelphia Zoological Institutes, making it the LARGEST OF THE KIND NOW IN THE U. STATES.

The famous Dubois will appear with his trained animals in some of the most beautiful scenes, and among other interesting performances, will harness and drive a large

NUMIDIAN LION.

On the entrance into Nauvoo on the 21st,

TWO LARGE ELEPHANTS

will be harnessed to the Band Car and precede the whole retinue of Horses, Wagons, &c., to the place of exhibition.

Doors open at 1 o'clock. A. M. Admission 30 cents—Children, ten years of age, half price.

July 9, 1845. 10-2w.

COOK & PETERSON,

DEALERS in Hides, Leather and Findings, No. 71, Main Street St. Louis.

THE NAUVOO LEATHER, HARNESS, BOOT, AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.

THE Association is now prepared to supply the citizens with Boots, Shoes, Saddles and Harness upon the short at notice and the most reasonable prices. We invite a call from those who want to purchase such articles, because we will not be understood by any shop in the city when the cash is presented.—The fact is we cannot be understood because we manufacture our own leather and that of the best quality, and the workmen, both in the tannery and shoe shop, are the best in the western country, being principally from the Eastern and Southern cities and from Great Britain.

We will pay the highest price for hides in leather, boots, shoes, harness, and cash occasionally.

Remember the counsel to keep your hides in Nauvoo.

We will tan hides on blocks.

General depot, three blocks east of the Temple, Mulholland street.

SAMUEL MULLINER, President.

ZENAS H. GURLEY, Superintendent of the Tannery.

July 1, 1845—9-11

TO THE INHABITANTS OF NAUVOO AND VICINITY.

SHOES! SHOES!! SHOES!!!

The subscribers having recently opened a shop for the above business: would respectfully solicit, of the inhabitants of Nauvoo and vicinity, a share of their patronage. They for the present, design to confine themselves exclusively to the Manufacturing of Ladies and Children's shoes, and having had long experience in said business, have no hesitation in recommending their work as being as good as the best. They have on hand the best assortment of Morocco and Kid that has ever been in the city—prices moderate, and a reasonable deduction for cash. Their stand may be found corner of Parley and Warsaw streets, about one-half mile east of the Mansion.

Also, an assortment of Leather, Calf skins, Goat skins, Lining &c., &c., for sale, on reasonable terms.

MEAD & RAGER.

Nauvoo, June 16th, 1845—8-3m

TINNERS' ASSOCIATION.

The undersigned having associated themselves together for the purpose of carrying on the tin-plate and sheet-iron business in all its various branches, have taken the shop formerly occupied by Dustin Amy, corner of Young and Mulholland streets, where they are prepared to manufacture tin and sheet-iron ware at wholesale or retail, as low as can be bought in St. Louis or elsewhere.

N. B. For the accommodation of persons living on the flat, we have deposited a quantity of tin-ware at Messrs Oakley's store, where those in want can be accommodated at all times.

PHILIP B. LEWIS,

DUSTIN AMY,

JOHN MILLS.

Nauvoo, June 25, 1845—9-11

SAMUEL MILES, Tailor,

WOULD inform the public that he carries on business at his shop, a few rods south of the Temple, near the New York Store, where he will do work at unusually low prices. Common summer coats cut and made for \$1.00

Pants and vests " " 60

Coats cut for 25

Pants and vests for 12

and other work in proportion.

Ladies instructed in cutting and making clothes at their residences if required on reasonable terms.

N. B. Cutting done at all times in the most approved style.

June 11, 1845. 6-8m

SEE HENT.

20 TON of hay, wanted immediately at the Nauvoo coach and carriage manufacturing association, for which good pay will be given.

Nauvoo, March 25—48-3m

TAILOR'S ASSOCIATION.

WE the undersigned have associated ourselves together, for the purpose of carrying on the tailoring business, in all its various branches. And for the better accommodation of the public, have opened two shops. One on Mulholland street, one door west of A. Davis's store; and one on the corner of Main and Parley sts., two doors north of Oakley's store, formerly occupied by R. Wells.—This association being composed of the best workmen, which will enable us to give satisfaction to all those who may favor us with a call. Therefore all that wish to have clothing made, whether for beauty, fashion, comfort, or durability, can be accommodated at the above designated shops. Also cutting done on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. The real or personal property of any member of aforesaid association which is not invested as stock in said association, shall not be holden for the debts of said association.

JOHN W. BELL, Pres.

C. B. THOMPSON, Counsellors.

WM. P. MCINTIRE, Superintendents.

ROBT. RUSSEL, J. H. GLINES,

WM. K. PARKER, ALEXANDER MULLINER,

C. BELLARBY, JABEZ BOTSFORD,

B. CHAPMAN.

Nauvoo, March 25th, 1845—47-3m

CHEAPEST DRY GOODS IN ST. LOUIS.

WE offer to our friends in Illinois, as well as in our own state, a first rate opportunity of purchasing their goods as we are determined to sell lower than any engaged in our line of business.

We sell for cash, and our motto is quick returns and small profits.

WEBB & SMITH.

Corner of 3d and Pine streets. St. Louis, Mo.

Country merchants will do well to give us a call.

Feb. 7:40f W. & S.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

THE undersigned having been appointed NOTARY PUBLIC for Nauvoo, will attend to all business in that line according to law, at his office in the brick store on Water street.

W. W. PHELPS.

April 7 1845—49.

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.

THE subscriber has just returned from the city of New York, (and taken his old stand, 52 Main street,) with an entire new stock of Spring and Summer Clothing, comprising every article usually kept in a clothing or furnishing store. His goods are all new, were bought for cash, and manufactured under his own direction, expressly for this market, in the latest and most fashionable style.

Having formed a connection with a wholesale dry goods house in the city of New York, enables him to take advantage of the market in buying unusually low, at auction. He can, therefore, confidently assure buyers of ready made clothing, that he not only can but will sell them clothing not only as cheap but cheaper than any other clothing house in the city of St. Louis. Buyers are invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

M. BROWN.

No. 52 Main street, St. Louis.

April 8th, 50-3m

THE WORLD RIGHT SIDE UP.

D and J. M. WOOLLEY, would respectfully inform the Saints, our friends and the public, we have just received a large assortment of GOODS, which we have opened in the house formerly known as the NAUVOO SEED STORE now JOSEPH CITY STORE, situated on Mulholland Street, one block and a half east of the Temple, where we will be able to accommodate the Saints with those articles as essential to the comfort of mankind, viz Dry Goods, Groceries, Quackware, Hardware, and Crockery, in short all things that are daily wanted in our line of business. And having been engaged in the business, for years, we flatter ourselves competent to give satisfaction in quality, and also in price, we would invite the inhabitants of the city of Joseph and vicinity to call and see.

Country produce will be received for goods.

May 27th 1845—4-3m

NOTICE.

FOR sale or exchange for lands near or within twenty miles of Nauvoo. A Farm of 200 acres, 185 improved, good buildings, a first rate orchard, situated ten miles south of Pinckneyville, Perry county Ills. For further particulars enquire of

LEVISTEWEAT.

Nauvoo, April 23d, 1845—32-1f

THE POTTERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE undersigned would inform the citizens of the City of Joseph and the public generally that we are now manufacturing of the best material, and have on hand a large assortment of Earthenware a few yards east of the Temple on Knight street, such as Pitchers, Bowls, Plates, Dishes, Cups and Saucers, Chambers, Peppers and Salt Nappies, Mugs, &c., which will be sold whole and retail for Cash or Country Produce, cheaper than can be purchased on the Mississippi, of the same quality. We boast of the best material and best workmen the United States can afford, being English Potters and having worked in the most extensive Manufactories in England.

ELIJAH K. FULLER, President.

RICHARD STEELE,

WILLIAM BOX,

RICHARD RALPHS,

JOSEPH RALPHS,

THOMAS RALPHS,

ALFRED CORDON,

JOHN BOURNE, Clerk,

June 4th 1845—5-6m

LIME, LIME!

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and vicinity, that they intend keeping constantly on hand, the best quality of Lime, which they will sell low for cash or produce, at their kiln in Keegan's woods, in Brigham street, 1-4 of a mile north of Young street.

JOSEPH OWENS,

THOS. MENDENHALL.

April 13th, 50-3m

MORMONS AND ANTI-MORMONS' ATTENTION!

GENTLEMEN, we intend to exchange Lands or Farms in Hancock county, for lands or farms in other parts of this State, or in the Eastern Middle or Southern States, will please deliver a minutely written description of them, post paid, with their real cash value, to Mr. LORENZO YOUNG of this City, who may be found by enquiring at the Nauvoo Mansion.

Also members of our church owning lands in any of the above States, and wishing to exchange them for lands in this country, will please forward to Mr. Young a minute description thereof, post paid, with the cash value thereof, and it will meet with prompt attention. Mr. Young is the Agent of the Church, in this City to transact this business.

No charges will be made unless an exchange is effected, but when exchanges are made, a moderate or reasonable compensation will be expected.

Nauvoo, May 5th, 1845—1-2m

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.

BRETHREN wishing to purchase Lands, Houses or city lots, will do well to call on me, at Mrs Emma Smith's or the Mansion.

WILLIAM SMITH.

ALSO—I have some landed property with houses and out offices on, in the interior of this country, which I will sell or exchange for property in this city.

May 6th, 1845—1f

COOPERS ASSOCIATION.

THE Coopers of the city of Nauvoo, wish to inform the public, that they have entered into an organization, for the purpose of carrying on the business of Coopering in still its various branches, and that we are now prepared to contract for jobs of any magnitude; and inasmuch as we have some of the best workmen, we hope to merit the support and confidence of Merchants and others, who may favor us with a call.

Any person wishing for work done in our line of business, will please apply to the Superintendent of the Association on Hyrum Street, between Partridge and Hyde Streets; who is empowered to contract for all jobs at prices to suit the times.

We would also inform the public that we have immediately, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND STAVES, for which we will pay the highest Western prices. Persons wishing to furnish us with good Staves can apply to the Superintendent as above.

Individual property of members of said Association will be exempt from liability for debts contracted by said Association.

WM. EARL, President.

HENRY B. HUFFMAN, Counsellor

